FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE RECONSTRUCTION QUIZ**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. The “Reconstruction” period refers to** –

A. the years following the War of 1812,

during which the British had burned

down the White House.

B. the years from 1876 to 1890 when

the US Army placed Native

Americans on reservations by force.

C. the years following the Civil War

during which the South was occupied

militarily and recreated by the Union.

D. the period during which African-

Americans recently freed from

slavery punished their former

masters by jailing them.

*“With malice towards none, with charity for all, let us bind up the nation’s wounds.”*

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Identify the Reconstruction leader quoted above who wanted to rejoin the North and South quickly, without any severe punishments for the former Confederacy, because they had suffered enough –**

A. Andrew Johnson

B. Abraham Lincoln

C. Thaddeus Stevens

D. Jefferson Davis

**\_\_\_\_\_3. The ex-Confederate general who urged Southerners to reconcile with the North – but who did not believe African-Americans deserved citizenship rights or suffrage was –**

A. Andrew Johnson

B. Robert E. Lee

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Jefferson Davis

**THE BELIEFS OF A LEADER DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD:**

* African-Americans should be given full citizenship rights and civil liberties.
* African-Americans were entitled to education.
* Suffrage for African-Americans should be granted immediately.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which Reconstruction leader would be most likely to agree with all of the points listed above?**

A. Andrew Johnson

B. Frederick Douglass

C. Robert E. Lee

D. Samuel Tilden

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Which pro-African-American political group controlled the United States Congress during the Reconstruction, and passed laws to help freedmen gain civil rights and opportunities?**

A. The Democratic Party

B. The Know-Nothing Party

C. The Radical Republicans

D. The Libertarians

**\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Any state which sought the re-enter the Union following the Civil War was required to ratify the 13th Amendment. What did the 13th Amendment do to change the Constitution?**

A. It forbade slavery in the US.

B. It created an income tax.

C. It funded education for freedmen.

D. It gave African-Americans suffrage.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. The primary goal of the Freedman’s Bureau was –**

A. to provide food, shelter, education,

and support to newly freed African

Americans.

B. to identify former plantation

owners, and punish them for the role

they played in slavery.

C. to provide education and food for

poor whites who lived in the South.

D. to support formerly enslaved

African-Americans by providing them

with transportation to Africa.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. The 14th Amendment to the Constitution –**

A. gave citizenship to any person born

in the United States of America

(with the exception of Native

Americans.)

B. allowed African-Americans the right

to vote in national elections.

C. allowed ex-Confederate leaders to

hold office in the Congress.

D. banned alcohol in the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_9. This President who was both a Democrat and a Southerner, vetoed both the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Freedman’s Bureau Extension Act, - and he was hated by the Radical Republicans as a result:**

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Jefferson Davis

C. Andrew Johnson

D. Ulysses S. Grant

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution –**

A. gave citizenship to all formerly

enslaved African Americans.

B. granted suffrage to all formerly

enslaved African Americans.

C. gave African-American men over the

age of twenty-one the right to vote.

D. banned slavery forever.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. During Radical Reconstruction –**

A. every former slave was given forty

acres of land and a mule from former

plantation owners.

B. the Union Army divided the South

into five military districts and ruled

militarily.

C. Only African-Americans were

allowed to vote in state and local

elections.

D. Thaddeus Stevens was President.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which President was impeached by the Radical Republican Congress during the 1860s, after he replaced a member of his own cabinet without their permission?**

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. Rutherford B. Hayes

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Andrew Johnson

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Was the President in question actually removed from office as a result of this impeachment?**

A. Yes B. No

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Laws which were passed during Reconstruction in Southern states to control the actions, behaviors, and movement of newly freed African-American citizens were called –**

A. black codes

B. amendments

C. civil rights laws

D. scalawags



**\_\_\_\_\_15. Which of the following people *would not be* considered a “carpetbagger”, like the man pictured above?**

A. a Northerner who came South to

found a school for African-American schoolchildren.

B. an ex-Confederate soldier who

moved to the West.

C. a former Union soldier who opened

a construction company and became

very wealthy.

D. a Northern abolitionist who came to

the South and was elected to

Congress by African-American voters.

**\_\_\_\_\_16. In the disputed Election of 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes was awarded the Presidency in exchange for his pledge to –**

A. allow the South independence.

B. build a transcontinental railroad

across the South.

C. appoint Southerners to the Supreme

Court.

D. remove Union Soldiers occupying

the South and end Reconstruction.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which of the following methods was used to deny African-Americans the right to vote – even after the passage of a Constitutional amendment granting suffrage?**

A. literacy tests

B. poll taxes

C. violence, threats, and intimidation

D. all of the above methods

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which former general of the Union Army was elected President of the United States twice – in 1868 and 1872?**

A. Phillip Sheridan

B. William Tecumseh Sherman

C. Benjamin Butler

D. Ulysses S. Grant

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF A UNITED STATES PRESIDENT DURING HIS TIME IN OFFICE**:

* The Transcontinental Railroad was completed while he was in office.
* He signed the Ku Klux Klan Act into law in order to punish ex-Confederates involved in hate crimes.
* The 15th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, allowing African-American men the right to vote.
* The Military Occupation of the South continued throughout his term in office.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Which President of the United States was responsible for all of the events above during his term in office?**

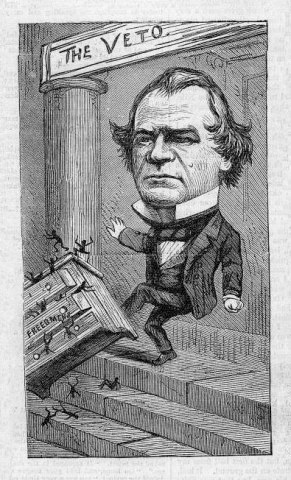
A. Andrew Johnson

B. Ulysses S. Grant

C. Rutherford B. Hayes

D. Abraham Lincoln

E. Horace Greeley



**\_\_\_\_\_20. Who was the probable author of the political cartoon above, which seems to suggest that Andrew Johnson was abusing Presidential authority by vetoing laws which helped formerly enslaved “Freedmen” during the Reconstruction period?**

A. Members of the Democratic Party who opposed equality for African-Americans.

B. Members of the Radical Republican party, who despised Andrew Johnson.

C. Andrew Jackson, who also believed that the President should use the veto liberally.

D. Frederick Douglass and the Congressional Black Caucus, who supported Johnson.